Supplementary Table I

Table I. Properties of natural, artificial and synthetic minor-groove binders

Molecule	MW (Da)	$K_d(nM)$	Preferred target	Biological effect
D1	37005	0.5-1	SAT III, SAT I	modifier of w^{m4} PEV
D1 Δ E	30000	ND	SAT III, SAT I	suppressor of w^{m4} PEV
MATH20	83600	0.0026	SAT III, SAT I	suppressor of w ^{m4} PEV
P9	962	0.55	SAT III, SAT I	suppressor of w ^{m4} PEV
Lex9	2717	100	SAT I	ND
P31	1611	0.25	SAT V	mimicry of GAF mutations

Apparent binding constants for the different molecules used in this study are from Girard et~al.~(1998) and from Janssen et~al.~(2000a) for MATH20 and synthetic polyamides, respectively. Note that apparent values appear significantly larger (50-250 nM) for binding of P9 or MATH20 to the different dA•dT tracts of SAT III sequences (see Figure 2). The apparent binding constant for D1 was estimated from results of gel shift and DNAse I footprinting experiments. Satellite targets are shown in the order in which they are preferentially recognized by each molecule. Biological effects are described in the text. Modification of PEV by D1 depends on both its DNA-binding activity and its C-terminal acidic domain: over-expression of a full length D1 transgene enhances PEV, while over-expression of a D1 transgene carrying a deletion of its C-terminal domain (D1 Δ E) suppresses it (Aulner et al, 2002). ND, not determined.

References

Aulner N, Monod C, Mandicourt G, Jullien D, Cuvier O, Sall A, Janssen S, Laemmli UK, Käs E (2002) The AT-hook protein D1 is essential for *Drosophila melanogaster* development and is implicated in position-effect variegation. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 22: 1218-1232

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